MOKO

A Serious Review

No. 14
Price 10c

BUS STRIKE

By J.L. Mc HENRY

The strike in the public Transport Service has brought to the face this fundamental question: WHAT TO DO? The commercial class in Trinidad and Tobago, united and organised around their class interest - to make the most money in the shortest time possible by draining the last drop of sweat from the body of the working-class; this class is frantically seeking to convince the population, particularly the rank and file workers, that certain trade union leaders are trying to topple the present government and seize political power. The daily papers, both local and foreign, have become the mouthpiece of this class. Their class cry is LAW AND ORDER; the very same cry of the planter class in the era of slavery. The present crisis is a political crisis and requires a political solution. The working-class must know what to expect before it decides what to do.

Fundamentally, three things can happen in the present crisis.

1. The government with the support of the commercial class and the propaganda of the daily papers can break the strike, as it has started to do, by placing most, if not all, of the buses on the road and using the police and the regiment as ultimate deterrents to forceful reaction on the part of the workers. Leaders would be arrested, workers would be beaten and shot if they resist and other individuals would be either arrested or detained. The success of such action would sound the death knell of a militant trade union movement in Trinidad and Tobago and perhaps the West Indies. The government and commercial class would have succeeded in bending the working class to their desires and fancies. If the working class as a whole resist such action, then a confrontation would ensure and point number two will follow.

A GENERAL STRIKE

2. The working-class as a united body together with other sections of the population could rally to the support of the bus workers by declaring a general strike throughout the entire county or in the important sectors of the country and force the government either to repeal the ISA or resign. The government would either resign or accept the challenge. It is unlikely that the government would repeal the ISA; for then it would be recoiling on itself. They would prefer to confront and resist the workers.

2. The final alternative is that some compromise would be reached though from the attitude of the government it is clear that the cabinet has decided not to give one inch to the workers.

WHICH ONE

Which one of the three alternatives mentioned is likely to occur? The first two are likely ones. But at the present time number one appears most likely. This is so because the trade union movement is divided and certain sections of the working-class are wavering. Because the T.I.W.U. is relatively small, people have regarded them as unimportant. We only recognize principle when it involves large numbers of people.

Also, the government has rejected all proposals for compromise. Confident that it has the unswerving support of the commercial class, the foreign financial and industrial interests, the daily papers, certain trade union leaders, and certain sections of the working-class, the government had decided to stand firm.

The government's strategy is likely to be as follows. It would attempt to break the strike by a gradual process. Having established the school bus service , it will now attempt to get the rest of the buses back on the road. It will send propagandists among the workers to lure them to go back to work with the promises of further wage increases sometime in the future. By so doing it would break the back of the TIWU and show to the population at large that law and order, PNM style, shall prevail

JUSTICE

The slogan that is now used to demoralize the workers and to swindle the sympathy of the population is: LAW AND ORDER. But law and order is only important when it upholds justice. Justice is justice as seen through the eyes of the whole people; not commercial class justice or cabinet justice or daily newspapers justice. Law and order must serve justice; not the other way around. Justice must take priority over law and order. When justice is instituted for the few, it is the right of the many to rebel.

GIE ME DE LOTTERY MONEY NUH! IF WE WIN YOU AND ALL CAN LEAVE TRINIDAD.

SYMBOLS

THE TEACHERS & POLITICS Part 1

The planners of an Education system are only rarely identical with those who have and 'sustain' education. Particularly when we consider the history of the Education System of Trinidad and Tobago is the last hundred years, such an identity becomes so rare that we are justified in speaking of those who formulate education policies as not essentially conscious of performing a definite function in a definite society, but as destroyers of the greater originals of those functional units of the Teaching fraternity.

The teacher, therefore, is lost in a system in which he is governed and controlled by endless laws and regulations. He must subordinate his originality to them without any hope of regaining his authentic function and be a burden to himself. The teacher, hitherto regarded with respect, is becoming more and more comical from year to year. He pays no more attention to the original function of his class, except for reasons more or less arbitrary. The teacher's activity – and this is of decisive importance – no longer aims at quality or completeness but on the obligation of his attendance to ensure his salary.

In this connection, something must be said about the Trinidad and Tobago Teachers' Union – a strange 'phenomenon' that, for the time being, still exists.

STATE OF SCHOOLS

The present state of dozens of schools in the Country today can safely be described as dilapidated; essential furniture, including blackboards, desks, tables, are lacking. The syllabuses are English-type at all levels, ranging from the primary school to the training Colleges for Teachers. Yet these draughtsmen confess that our economy is based on Agriculture and that our Education must belong to an Agricultural model.

Classes at nearly every primary school are over-crowded; and not only are the teachers overworked but have fallen as well, into a state of frustration, promoted by the recent implementation of a new Classification and Compensation Plan. This approved plan has disregarded – in terms of remunerative rewards – the service of teachers to an extent ranging from three to twenty years. It has legitimized patronage and political affiliation as the true bases for promotion. It has nullified any and all meanings of seniority. It has frustrated the incentive for higher learning as a means of increased efficiency and output.

TEACHERS' UNION

A short history of the Teachers' Union might be necessary for a better understanding of the total collapse of the Education System today. Resurrection of the T&TTU, after a period of alleged captivity, was sounding like a trumpet call throughout the fraternity from around 1960. The chief proponents in the then branded 'Rebel' faction were Willie Bain – Chairman, St. Elmo Gopaul and Mervyn Mac Farlane – Joint Secretaries. The phenomenal rise of St. Elmo Gopaul gives a clear insight into his betrayal both of his platform colleagues and the teaching fraternity by and large. Of great significance, also, are the simmering elements – political, social, professional – which have exploded into the present dilemma.

In August, 1963, High Court proceedings were contemplated against the validity of certain constitutional matters, which culminated in an injunction in the name of Mervyn Mac Farlane in April, 1964. Mr. Gopaul under oath, in an affidavit in defence of the Union, challenged Mr. Mac Farlane's membership. This affidavit formed the basis of the judgement in favour of the Union. Efforts were then initiated by members from both Executive Committee and General Council to stem this flow of illegal and unconstitutional practices, consequently causing a split within the government of the Union.

In the interim, Mr. Gopaul, without any official authority, had sought his release from the Ministry of Education and Culture for a three-year period to serve as full time Secretary of the Union. At no time was he appointed to this office, nor was there any contract of agreement signed between the Union and himself as a paid agent. He nevertheless, gained control of the funds and for three full months received a salary from the Union while his salary as a Teacher at the Morvant A. C. School was still carried.

Thus, the Conference of 1964, was viewed as the ultimate vehicle for the final resolution of his office. This Conference, being baulked by an injunction in the first instance was further questioned by the then President Mr. D. Lodge. It was evident that Mr. Gopaul needed certain kind of support which was promised only if people were improperly seated and unconstitutionally given the right to vote. This, he ensured, notwithstanding a second High Court trial, listed in the names of D. Lodge and S. Dindial. Again – under oath – Mr. Gopaul challenged themembership of Mr. Dindial, a partner of the Writ. Again, on the basis of his affidavit, judgement was given in favour of the Union. Worthy of note, however, is the absence of any discussion relating to Mr. Gopaul's employment – but he continued in office.

It was in these circumstances that it became necessary for a new Constitution for the Union, which would enshrine the office and the person of General Secretary. This new move brought about the mass resignation of seven Officers and later the President – Mr. B. Lutchman.who also initiated another High Court testing. Other members of the then Executive Committee, having realized that they were conquered, presumably dropped their manhood and integrity.

NO CONFIDENCE

Significant is the fact that three of these resigned officers served on the Secretariat Committee, which dealt with the terms of reference for the appointment of a paid General Secretary, and which Gopaul himself rejected. In a pamphlet which they subsequently distributed, they wrote:---

> 'In the past, we hesitated to disclose all these irregularities because of the chaos in which we found ourselves. We tried to maintain stability and harmony, but even in this we failed. We are disgusted '...

The effects of Mr. Gopaul's unique artistic value' had grown completely meaningless; the resentment and criticisms, by the membership, of this and his own attempts to 'enshrine' himself in anew constitution was expressed through a series of 'No Confidence' motions from

con't on Page 2

& "MASKS"

by EDDIE BRATHWAITE

Edward Brathwaite's poetry has been extensively published in *Bim*, a Caribbean Journal, but it was with *Rights of Passage* (1967) that he achieved international recognition. This long poem, the first of a trilogy is an attempt to review the situation of the black man in the Third World by appreciating what he has been able to create in spite of centuries of exile.

The deracinated black has many faces. He is the pathetic Uncle Tom, the dilettante who loses self and soul by acting out the role prescribed him the white world; the Rastafarian, prophet and pariah of Jamaican society, consumed by a smouldering blend of love, despair, anger, and hope for Apocalypse; the faceless arriviste in his concrete and steel palace; Barbadian villagers gossiping about the World War, an erupting volcano and the unexplainable sickness of the time; and finally an archetypal Noah, father of Ham and grandfather of all travelling blacks, who dreams of a new green day.

NEW DIMENSIONS

In technique, *Rights of Passage* suggests new dimensions for West-Indian Poetry. It is the first sustained attempt to appropriate West Indian cadences and musical rythms for the purpose of poetry . More than this, Brathwaite tries, with fair and sometimes marked success to achieve the poetic equivalent of the worksong, blues, jazz, calypso and Jamaican Ska. His aim is not to do in verse something much better done in music, but to bring out the musical potential of words in the rhythmic combinations suggested by various musical forms of the black.

DRAMATIC POTENTIAL

Brathwaite's poetry must be read aloud if its full effect is to be appreciated. Not surprisingly, the Creative Arts Centre at U.W.I. Jamaica grasped this fact, and did a dramatized reading of "*Rights*" soon after its publication in 1967. Indeed, "*Rights*" suggests a dramatic potential in the West Indian experience which most of our dramatists have missed entirely, and none has portrayed so powerfully as Brathwaite. There are now two Argo L.P's of Brathwaite reading the entire work, which I wholeheartedly recommend.

Masks (1968) the second poem in the trilogy is an epic about the lost kingdoms of Africa, and is essentially elegiac and grave in tone, where *Rights of Passage* was cool, blue, detached and quietly ironic. In *Masks*, Brathwaite who has lived in Ghana, seeks reasons why the tribes disintegrated, and concludes that the African too is guilty for what occurred. This makes him appreciate his own cultural orphanage – "Whose brother now am I?" and the futility of a sentimental self-identification with Africa - "all beginnings end in this ghetto."

TRIBAL DRUM

But *Masks*, like *Rights*, seeks positives, and asks what did the African create in spite of all; how did he transcend the eternal circle of journey, arrival, disaster and further journey. Brathwaite sees the dance as a form in which the African constantly reaffirms his unity with the earth and sky, and finds a self by abandoning his mask. Communion, exile, death and transcendence, then, are the major themes of *Masks*.

The tribal drum is the central symbol of *Masks* Its very making is steeped in ritual, and intimations of tragedy, sacrifice and redemption. "The goat must be killed and its skin stretched" before the drum releases its music. The history of the tribe is contained in the making of the drum. Like the drum the tribe's music, its rhythm, the inner essence of its life, will be released only after suffering and long acquaintance with death. *Masks* constantly shifts from meditation and prayer, to journey and exile, and returns to the dance, symbol of transcendence.

POETRY READING

Last year *Masks* was read to a large audience in Kingston. Prominent among them were several members of the Rastafarian brethren, who had come to hear something new about Africa, the scattering of the tribes, and the source of their own deep exile in Jamaica. *Rights* and *Masks* both indicate something of the diversity and complexity of the West Indian experience, and hint at the depths which will be available to us, as soon as we realize, as Brathwaite does, that our exile is not something to be sentimentally indulged, but sensitively explored, and made to yield its philosophy.

Islands, the third part of the trilogy, will be published in (1969).

GORDON ROHLEHR.

FOREST RESERVE

The trouble started when workers in the Transport department stopped work, and decided that they could no longer tolerate the attitude of their Superintendent, who happens to be an expatriate.

The protest quickly spread to other departments and within a week nearly 1,000 men had downed tools.

It would appear that the men had two main grievances against the Superintendent. The first was that he would contract out a number of Jobs, normally done by the transport department, thereby endangering the livelihood of the men under his employ.

The second and probably the more serious was that he was overheard making remarks of an offensive and racist nature to a local Supervisor who at the time held the position of deputy Transport Superintendent.

INQUIRY

At first the Company refused to negotiate and asked the men to go back to work, with the promise of an investigation into their grievances. The men refused to go back to work, and at the same time made it clear that they were demanding the removal of the Superintendent Mr. Wood, from the department.

After a few days of parrying, the company finally gave way and decided to set up an inquiry into the complaints.

It was clear at this stage, that the company was not prepared to suffer any further loss in production, because of the hostile and recalcitrant attitude of a single ex-

At the inquiry there was some straight talking, and no punches were pulled. Officials of the O.W.T.U. in presenting the men's case, made it clear that the present grievances not withstanding, Mr. Wood had a miserable record with the Company. He had been transferred several times in the past, and on each occasion it was his attitude to the workers, which was responsible for this. The men had had enough.

SHOWDOWN

One high-ranking company official who happens to be an American, after hearing the O.W.T.U.'s side of the dispute, demanded that Mr. Wood be sent back immediately The English Company officials however, opted for a showdown – a Custer's last stand.

The reason for this is quite simple, 13 years after the advent of the P.N.M. and 7 years after independence, Texaco still remains a haven for obscure Englishmen and their wives.

Some of these Englishmen have little or no qualifications nor experience, and an even greater number of them sincerely believe that Trinidad is a place inhabited by wild tree – climbing natives, in need of civilisation.

In Forest Reserve it is well known among staff and workers alike, that an ex-coffin maker from England now holds the post of Superintendent of you know.....

In the end however common sence prevailed. After hearing evidence from all the men in the

by MACAO

Transport department, and from any others who could throw some light on the matter, the company took a decision to transfer Mr. Wood to another field. This has been done.

Reaction among the expatriates was one of shock and bewilderment they saw the decision as signalling the impending diaspora.

One Englishman who has lived out here for over 25 years, was convinced that the "wicked" George Weekes, had a list of 100 expatriates to be sent back, and was equally convinced that the "unprincipled" Americans in their mad quest for profits, could not be relied upon to defend him and those of his ilk.

Another old dearie, dreading the thought of having to go back to England claimed that it was not insignificant that the men's protest coincided with the return of Michael X.

JUSTICE

But although such fears are quite unfounded, the whole episode is not without its lessons and warnings.

It shows that men sufficiently incensed, and convinced of the righteousness of their cause, would to any lengths to seek Justice.

I mention this because, within the framework of the I.S.A. the protest was not a strike, and although the men lost almost two weeks pay, they were not entitled to financial support from their Union in the form of strike Benefits. Once again Justice was bought at a price.

Again those expatriates who of their own free will have elected to live among us, must have realised that 1967 is not like 1937, and Trinidadians demand to be treated with respect.

Finally it is a pity that the industrial correspondents of our two daily newspapers, could not see it fit to give fuller coverage to the incident.

Perhaps they can claim with some justification that it is their duty to play down incidents of the kind in the interest of peace and stability. This might be so, but sooner or later, as a people we would have to stop the iniquitous habit of sweeping problems under the carpet, and bring them out for full and frank discussion.

(cont'd from p1)

TEACHERS & POLITICS

23 of the 28 District Teachers Assoc. which are the constituent arms of the Union throughout Trinidad and Tobago. As this was ignored, thousands of teachers sought to withdraw their contribution but this request was also ignored, in most cases, by the Ministry responsible for effecting their deduction, thus creating a state of 'compulsory membership'

Subsequent events prove that while these new Rules and Constitution -- like a wedge – was being driven between the Union's Administration and its membership,

It must also be noted, quite significantly, that in such a climate of curious circumstances -- as a seemingly, reciprocal gesture -- the Education Act, 1966, was introduced. Despite all the turmoil and confusion, the introduction of the Act was not followed by peace, security and relaxation among Teachers, but by what is now adequately described as a 'Cold War' within the fraternity.

This Act dared, at such a time, to name the T&TTU as incontrovertible, and serves, to this day, as a political judgement on the teaching fraternity, designed to diminish or obliterate all existing hostility against a person and a system of operations that I have described.

FORTH COMING ISSUES

JAMAICA MUSIC
ASSOCIATE STATEHOOD
THE CANE FARMER
VENEZUELA & US
UNEMPLOYMENT
FAMILY PLANNING

OREST ESERVE

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FORTH COMING ISSUES

JAMAICA MUSIC
ASSOCIATE STATEHOOD
THE CANE FARMER
VENEZUELA & US.
UNEMPLOYMENT
FAMILY PLANNING

MOK

THE STRIK

Well everything has gone acco... After eighteen days a Government vi... happened to go right at the right time... Privy Council, just at the right time... by the good news the Attorney Gener... the Catholic News and the Oilfield W... outcome, denounced the strikers and ... good offices to mediate if properly ... Union.

All in all, art and cunning have ... dodgers on the Government side have ... they were not too sure they could ach... now been replaced, perhaps only te... series of minor skirmishes and so quiet... ually been augmented by a skeleton s... Government hopes to have a fully eff... convenience of the travelling public, th... in the Trade Union movement might p... raised by the strike.

Legality and Communism are n... portant. As the Catholic News and ... out the inequality of treatment and the ... ers in similar categories of Government ... conducted on that score. Even the At... argument when he made the exceeding... nationalised industry are not "employed ... What then is the issue? The issue ... interpretation of that word. One of t... issue so fundamentally political should ... in one of its nationalised services. Give... particularly the fundamental disharmo... largely expatriate economic system, one... come to involve Texaco and the oilwork... timately the rest of the society. That ... due to two reasons.

The first is that the foreign econo... local big business enterprises, have gradu... tool of both. This is the lesson of the ... proper role of the native political system ... a political economy more harmonious ... joint system which we now have. This ... from being in antagonism to the econo... it. Thus the confrontation when it do... system and only thereafter with the eco...

The second reason relates to the ... self the result of the economic system ... done is to create pockets of prosperity ... large areas of conservatism with vested ... porations themselves. The ISA has rein... ions into the legal-political context of th... more concerned about job security espe... union leader, no longer required to pro... advancing his personal cause by manoe... threat have survived with integrity. Th... selves and the Government owned PTS ... contrasting views of the possibilities of ...

KAMAL, CUBA & SUGAR

Mr. Kamalludin Mohammed, the ...nment's current prima donna has recently suggested that Caribbean governments sh... consider the possibility of allowing Cuba's participation in Carifta. His statement ...owed an official announcement that Cuba would be providing technical assistance t... Trinidad sugar industry.

These two statements would seem ... indicate the beginnings of a shift in the Government's policy towards Cuba. S... Dr. Castro's visit to Trinidad in 1959, the Government has been following the str...ally hysterical Anti-Castro line of the U.S., and her dictator colleagues in Latin Am... Trinidad's membership of the O.A.S. has only served to strengthen this policy, s... no O.A.S. member can unilaterally accord recognition to the Cuban government o...blish a pattern of relations which normally ensues from recognition.

In what sense, then, can we take ...ohammed's change-of-heart statements? It is significant that they have not been ...officially as Government policy. Is Kamal simply engaged in a kite-flying exercise ... not good enough for him to say that he is speaking in a personal capacity. Minist... not speak in personal capacities on impor- tant questions which fall within their p... o. The public must know whether Cabinet has or intends to discuss the question ...cognizing, and/or trading with Cuba, and whether the Government intends to ra... matter with its Commonwealth partners.

It is revealing that Mr. Mohamm... tement has come in the wake of evidence recently submitted to the Canadian For... Relations Committee, by a U.S. economist, Mr. Plank, who argued for the re-integra... of Cuba into the Western Hemisphere trade. There are signs that the Nixon admini... on might be reconsidering traditional Anti- Cuban policy -- partly because of the ... ing interest among Latin American govern- ments (Venezuela, Peru, Chile) for an e... to the economic and diplomatic isolation of Cuba.

Another relevant factor as far as ... Trinidad government is concerned, is the increased likelihood of U.K. entry into ... European Common Market, now that De Gaulle is gone. If Britain does enter, ... sugar might be placed in great jeopardy. If Commonwealth preferences are removed ... will W.I. sugar fare on the world market in the absence of some understanding w... Cuba? Mr. Mohammed himself has said that with Cuba sugar production likely to hit ... illion tons shortly, W.I. governments cannot remain indifferent to Castro. Is it then ... le economic expediency which is forcing a reconsideration of Trinidad's Cuba policy?

It is clear that we need to open up ...tional debate on the whole question, and to this end we suggest that the ban on Cub... terature be lifted. No serious discussion can take place if the people are not sure that ... will not be victims of reprisal, or if they are ignorant of the development of Cuban ... ly since the Revolution. We will listen for Kamal and watch for further development

UMBIE

NTERPRETED

plan for the Government in the bus strike. ns once more in sight. Everything has just Tull settled. Then Shell settled. Then the that the ISA is constitutional. Heartened d to "correct" the "misrepresentations" of ade Union. Finally Sutton assured of the s Acting President of the T.U.C. to use his d by the Transport and Industrial Workers

over from open confrontation. The artful o achieve by stealth and concealment what force. "Locking up the ringleaders" has ly, by the alternative tactic of winning a g the war. The school bus service has grad- for adults as well. Soon, we can be sure, service. And it might well be that the in- s of the strikers themselves and the disunity uch tactics to succeed. If they do it will be to appreciate the seriousness of the issues

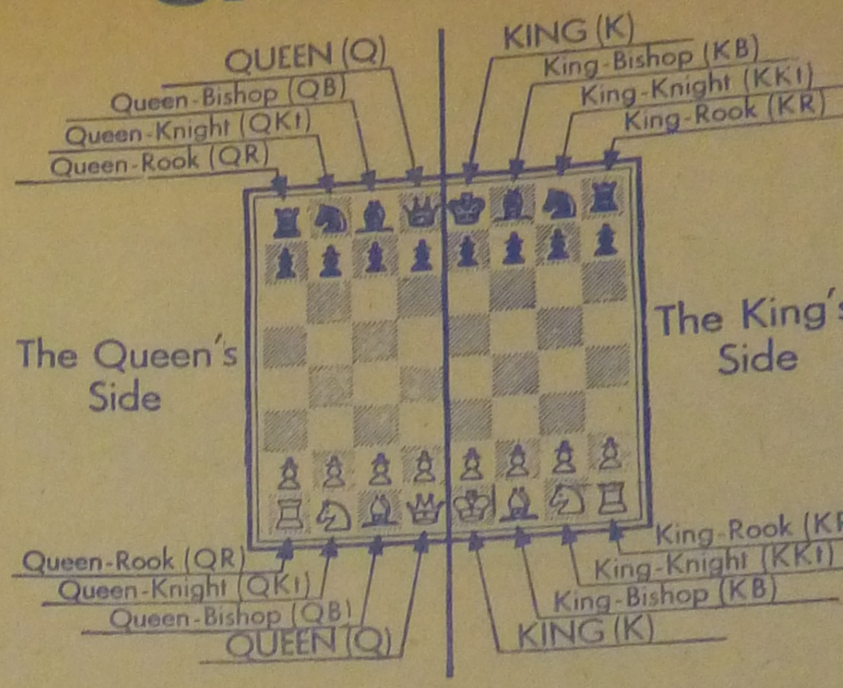
Even wages are not particularly im- sues. er commentator of good sense has pointed ice of widely differing wage scales for work- so glaring that no serious dispute could be General tacitly admitted the force of this nge remark that workers in a wholly owned overnment".

mply politics in the broadest and completest riosities of the present situation is that an mbroiled the Government with the workers character of the post-independence politics, tween the native political system and the cted this kind of confrontation, when it did Tate and Lyle and the sugarworkers and ul- onfrontation has not so manifested itself is

system, and to a still significant extent the transformed the Government into the pliant as it is the lesson of the Jessel episode. The he light of our history can only be to fashion esponsive to native needs than the out-of- political system has elected not to do. Far ystem the political system is in cahoots with me has first of all to be with the political c system sheltering behind it.

t state of trade unionism in the country, it- of ISA. What the economic system has the trade union movement and with them sts no less real than those of the foreign cor- this tendency. By moving industrial relat- the individual worker has tended to become in the face of rising unemployment. The worth by militancy, contents himself with Only unions which have escaped this dual one of these and the conflict between them- a natural and serious conflict between two for our society.

CHESS BY "OTTO"



Now for the language of chess. This is important because there is nothing as rewarding as quiet, private study of the game. It is an indispensable aid to actual play, and is the foundation of success and improvement. But to study the game you must know the language.

From time to time players have experimented with different languages in chess. These languages are often called "notations" because that is what they really are, simply a means of noting the details of a game so that it may later be replayed, analysed and studied. As you will at once appreciate this is a valuable asset which distinguishes chess from many another game, the physical ones in particular.

The most simple notation is the descriptive notation. There are others and later we will discuss one of them in particular. But first let us master the descriptive notation.

We begin by describing precisely two notions which we have already encountered. We have to know what a row or rank is and we have to know what a file is. A row or rank is any series of eight squares running horizontally across the board. A file is any series of eight squares running vertically from top to bottom of the board.

Look at the board as it is and imagine that it is divided into two halves. The four files on the left are the queen's side files; the four files on the right are the king's side files. Now number the rows 1 to 8 all the way up the board. We then describe the squares based on a combination of rile and rank.

For example the square in the left hand corner of the board is "queen's rook one", which we can write as QR1. The square in the right hand corner is "king's rook one" which we can write as KR1. Reading from left to right we will then have: queen's rook one (QR1), queen's knight one (QKt1), queen's bishop one (QB1), queen one (Q1), king one (K1), king's bishop one (KB1), king's knight one (KKt1), and king's rook one (KR1). This is repeated all the way up the board till QR1 becomes QR8, QKt1 becomes QKt8 etc.

The pawns all stand on the second row to begin with. At rest

at the start of the game, th... ions will read as follows: rook pawn (QRP), queen pawn (QKtP), queen's bish... (QBP), queen's pawn (Q... pawn (KP), king's bish... (KBP), king's knight pawn and king's rook pawn (KR...

We should now be abl... any square on the board. useful first step. Please sometimes N is used for K... stead of Kt. Also the ide... tem of naming the squar... whether one is looking at from the white position o... black position. This me... you are playing black, w... will be your QR8. It will tive to work out the nam... individual square. As yo... each square should have t...

S

1967 began with inspired thuggery and sh... cidents as general ele... proached. After the J.L... (which the opposition at... rigged elections) Parliam... in ominous style. P... soldiers stood, bayon... ready; machine guns w... on the crowd from th... Gordon House. Arm... and jeeps paraded the ... ninety degree sun. The ... and leading army off... worked hard to confuse ... soldiers and police, so ... days, the army feels tha... is to keep peace by ... dissent.

In 1968, things cam... First there was the ina... Sabina Park, when rio... discriminately tear-gasse... stand, and clubbed thos... to escape by running ... cricket ground.

This is significant, b... the Sabina incident th... curred the so called ... cident, where the gover... mishandled a fairly simp... Using the army and poli... peaceful and well-organi... stration, they helped c... mosphere of anarchy and ... which developed into o... burning and looting s... later in the afternoon. A... had known about Sa...

UMBIE

TERPRETED

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Even wages are not particularly im- mmentator of good sense has pointed widely differing wage scales for work- ing that no serious dispute could be al tacitly admitted the force of this mark that workers in a wholly owned ent".

olitics in the broadest and completest s of the present situation is that an ed the Government with the workers er of the post-independence politics, the native political system and the is kind of confrontation, when it did d Lyle and the sugarworkers and ul- ation has not so manifested itself is

and to a still significant extent the med the Government into the pliant he lesson of the Jessel episode. The f our history can only be to fashion e to native needs than the out-of- system has elected not to do. Far e political system is in cahoots with first of all to be with the political sheltering behind it.

f trade unionism in the country, it- What the economic system has union movement and with them s real than those of the foreign cor- dency. By moving industrial relat- idual worker has tended to become ace of rising unemployment. The militancy, contents himself with ions which have escaped this dual se and the conflict between them- nd serious conflict between two ociety.

SUGAR

urrent prima donna has recently he possibility of allowing Cuba's fficial announcement that Cuba ugar industry.

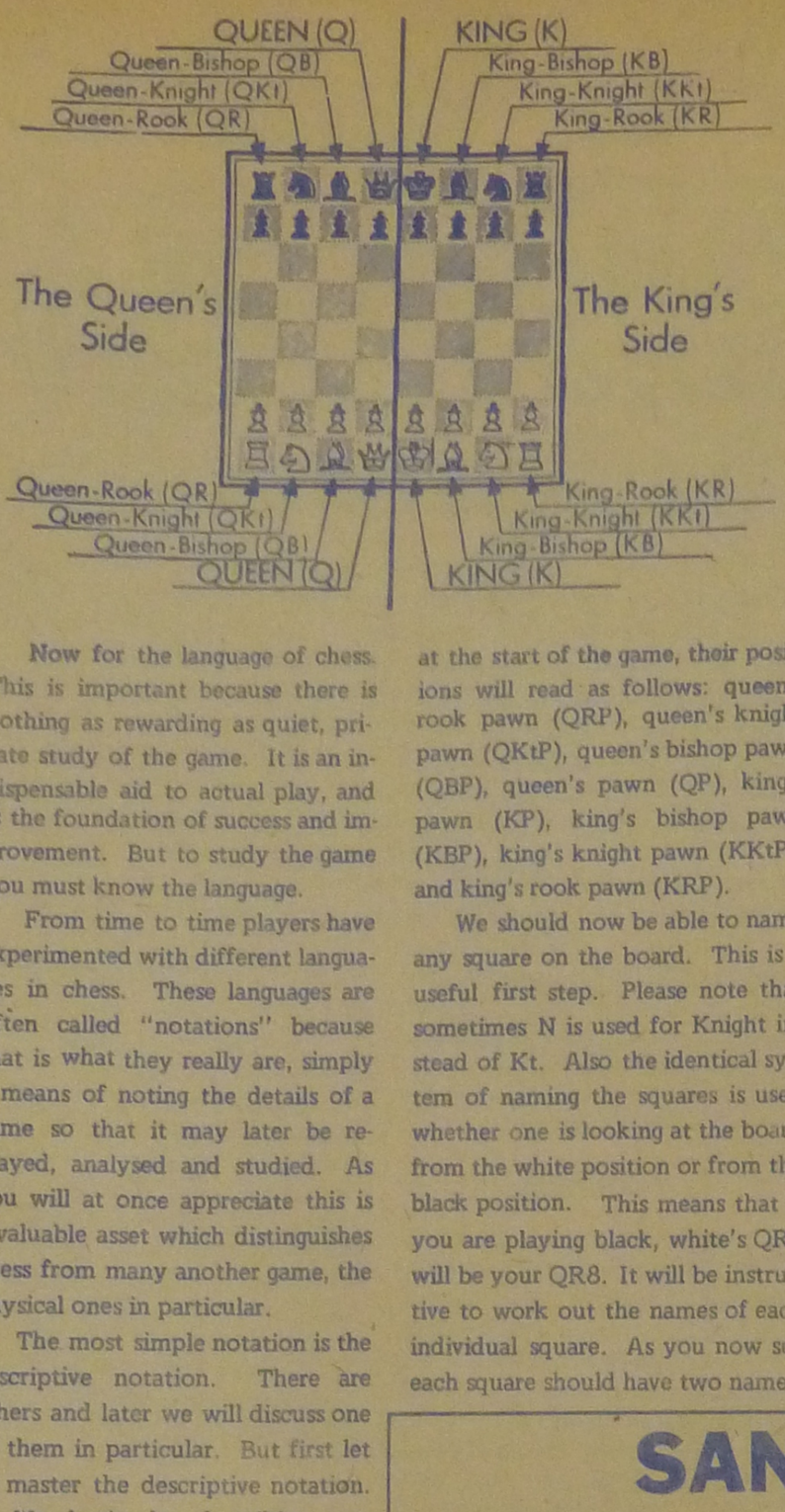
he beginnings of a shift in the s visit to Trinidad in 1959, the cal Anti-Castro line of the U.S., s membership of the O.A.S. has member can unilaterally accord tern of relations which normally

s change-of-heart statements? It s Government policy. Is Kamal enough for him to say that he is in personal capacities on impor- blic must know whether Cabinet and/or trading with Cuba, and ith its Commonwealth partners. s come in the wake of evidence ommittee, by a U.S. economist, o the Western Hemisphere trade. e reconsidering traditional Anti- among Latin American govern- mic and diplomatic isolation of

overnment is concerned, is the Common Market, now that De be placed in great jeopardy. If sugar fare on the world market Mohammed himself has said that hortly, W.I. governments cannot c expediency which is forcing a

te on the whole question, and to lifted. No serious discussion can victims of reprisal, or if they are Revolution. We will listen for

CHESS BY "OTTO"



Now for the language of chess. This is important because there is nothing as rewarding as quiet, private study of the game. It is an indispensable aid to actual play, and is the foundation of success and improvement. But to study the game you must know the language.

From time to time players have experimented with different languages in chess. These languages are often called "notations" because that is what they really are, simply a means of noting the details of a game so that it may later be replayed, analysed and studied. As you will at once appreciate this is a valuable asset which distinguishes chess from many another game, the physical ones in particular.

The most simple notation is the descriptive notation. There are others and later we will discuss one of them in particular. But first let us master the descriptive notation.

We begin by describing precisely two notions which we have already encountered. We have to know what a row or rank is and we have to know what a file is. A row or rank is any series of eight squares running horizontally across the board. A file is any series of eight squares running vertically from top to bottom of the board.

Look at the board as it is and imagine that it is divided into two halves. The four files on the left are the queen's side files; the four files on the right are the king's side files. Now number the rows 1 to 8 all the way up the board. We then describe the squares based on a combination of rile and rank.

For example the square in the left hand corner of the board is "queen's rook one", which we can write as QR1. The square in the right hand corner is "king's rook one" which we can write as KR1. Reading from left to right we will then have: queen's rook one (QR1), queen's knight one (QKt1), queen's bishop one (QB1), queen one (Q1), king one (K1), king's bishop one (KB1), king's knight one (KKt1), and king's rook one (KR1). This is repeated all the way up the board till QR1 becomes QR8, QKt1 becomes QKt8 etc.

The pawns all stand on the second row to begin with. At rest at the start of the game, their positions will read as follows: queen's rook pawn (QRP), queen's knight pawn (QKtP), queen's bishop pawn (QBP), queen's pawn (QP), king's pawn (KP), king's bishop pawn (KBP), king's knight pawn (KKtP), and king's rook pawn (KRP).

We should now be able to name any square on the board. This is a useful first step. Please note that sometimes N is used for Knight instead of Kt. Also the identical system of naming the squares is used whether one is looking at the board from the white position or from the black position. This means that if you are playing black, white's QR1 will be your QR8. It will be instructive to work out the names of each individual square. As you now see each square should have two names.

CALL THAT GEORGE

by MOKO

Yeah Yeah .... Nero fiddled while Rome burned... Happy fortnight citizens. In troublous times like these one needs a little refreshment, and it is nice to see that in the midst of strikes, demonstrations, rumours of wars and pretty general ass-ketching, our leaders can still besport themselves ... Yeah Yeah ... That historic hot-sun march on Chaguaramus was all grand-charge. Papa Doc celebrated it by an exclusive cock-tail party in his retreat in Chaguaramus. Yeah ... the Chaguaramus March has become the Chaguaramus Retreat .. Moko help us.

****

And while Robbie was apologizing for the Premier's absence from the first Agricultural exhibition in this Agriculture year, a fashionable wedding was being held at the Church of Holy Consumption, Maraval ... The beautiful bride was popular Air hostess Miss Sandra de Lima was married to a civil engineer, Mr. John Harold Goddard (namesake of a famous W.I. cricket captain). It was a gorgeous wedding. The bride was beautiful. The bridesmaids were beautiful. The lassies were beautiful. The church was beautifully decorated. A beautiful reception was held later at the Portuguese Club at Queen's Park West, where every creed and race find an equal place.

Among the many most distinguished guests was the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Dr. Eric who congratulated the glowing bride with a fond kiss. This was surely the wedding of the year. Agriculture, Yeah! Yeah!

Was it joy, indifference, or the lunacy which comes from gazing at too much decadence, which made poor Nero fiddle while the city burned?

****

Now we know why the Doc went to England a few weeks ago, and what instructions he gave Wilson. Britain is trying to control her own natives by an I.S.A.! Colonization in reverse.

Like the time Busta explained to the British Colonial Secretary why so many blacks were "nigrating" to England ..."A few centuries ago, Great Britain colonized the West Indies. Today the West Indies is returning de compliment....."

****

That U.W.I. Commission of Enquiry never met, but the Administration vouchsafed the undergrads an opportunity to earn forgiveness. They must welcome the 200 Canadians here from St. Catherines, to learn all about Trinidad in ten days. Free drinks to be served. And of course some undergrads turned up. Even one or two who had led the demonstration against Michener. Free drinks will be served.

****

Yes, bretheren, we are still in the age when people can be bought over by bread and circuses, free food and bacchanal. What will we do, bretheren, when the bread runs out, and the circus starts to go wrong? When the fete spoil and the lime break up?

SANS HUMANITE PART II

Violence in Jamaica

1967 began with politically inspired thuggery and shooting incidents as general elections approached. After the J.L.P. victory (which the opposition attributed to rigged elections) Parliament opened in ominous style. Platoons of soldiers stood, bayonets at the ready; machine guns were trained on the crowd from the roof of Gordon House. Armoured cars and jeeps paraded the street in a ninety degree sun. The Government and leading army officials have worked hard to confuse the roles of soldiers and police, so that nowadays, the army feels that its mission is to keep peace by suppressing dissent.

In 1968, things came to a head. First there was the inane action at Sabina Park, when riot police indiscriminately tear-gassed a crowded stand, and clubbed those who tried to escape by running on to the cricket ground.

This is significant, because since the Sabina incident there has occurred the so called Rodney incident, where the government again mishandled a fairly simple situation. Using the army and police to stop a peaceful and well-organized demonstration, they helped create an atmosphere of anarchy and oppression, which developed into open rioting, burning and looting some hours later in the afternoon. Anyone who had known about Seaga's violent speech of October 1965 when he spoke about bringing the West Kingston crowd to "deal with" his enemies, in a confrontation of "fire with fire, blood with blood, and thunder with thunder," must have marvelled at the tone of pious unction with which Seaga's boss Shearer blamed the U.W.I. students for the rioting in Kingston, and virtually accused Rodney of being the cause of violence in Jamaica.

1968 STRIKES

In fact the violence of October 1968 was the direct aftermath of a series of strikes in Kingston in the months immediately before.

The firemen, policemen, telephone company workers, workers in Water and Sewerage all were on strike. The opposition party held a march in September at which the army and police were in attendance with their guns. Shearer himself cut short a trip to the U.S. in an attempt to alleviate the crisis. He was glad when the Rodney affair occurred. It diverted the attention of the people from the crucial issues of social and economic hardship, which had involved them. It postponed the moment of reckoning. But best of all, it provided him with an easy scapegoat, whose timely slaughter would wipe away the government's own sins of omission and commission. Thus it was necessary for Shearer to stress that it was "the foreign students" who were misleading innocent and gullible Jamaicans. And of course, Seaga played a nice second fiddle when he spoke of the need for a Jamaica University, because too many West Indians were emasculating Jamaican manhood. Superb tragi-comedy;

It is in the context of this growing disintegration in Jamaica, and the hypocrisy and evasiveness of those in authority, that the present wave of violence must be viewed. A special paragraph must be dedicated to the Jamaica police. Their continual degradation has not ceased since twenty-five years ago when Roger Mais wrote "The Hills Were Joyful Together." It has grown worse. Like the people they so often oppress, the Jamaica police are the tragic product of the colonial system which required that a small number of slaves be placed in authority over the mass of their brethren. This clique would beat their brothers even more brutally than the white baas to gain favour in his eyes, and legitimacy in their own.

This has continued in Jamaica and grows worse every day. An overworked, underpaid and basically illiterate police force, shares the

(cont'd on p4)

MOKO

A Serious Review

No. 14
Price 10c

NATIONAL LOTTERY

by FRANK LEE

One wonders really when some serious study and appraisal of our advertising campaigns will be undertaken. Then probably one will know why a Negro is used on T.V. as the painter for a certain brand of well-known paint, while only white babies drink Lactogen milk.

However let us look at the National Lottery advertisement, the last in a series of disreputable advertisements. It is not important who does the advertisements, What is important, though, is what the advertisement says.

The National Lottery advertisement suggests that one should play the Lottery for if one wins he can then buy a yacht, or a fridge or a car, or go to a fete, a holiday etc. There is no suggestion in this year of Agriculture of going into farming. There is no suggestion (if one were to really believe the Draft Five Year Plan) of investing in corporate companies and so moving away from the familistic type of companies. There is no suggestion of buying National Savings Bonds, or saving for your children's future and so on. The question then is why not.

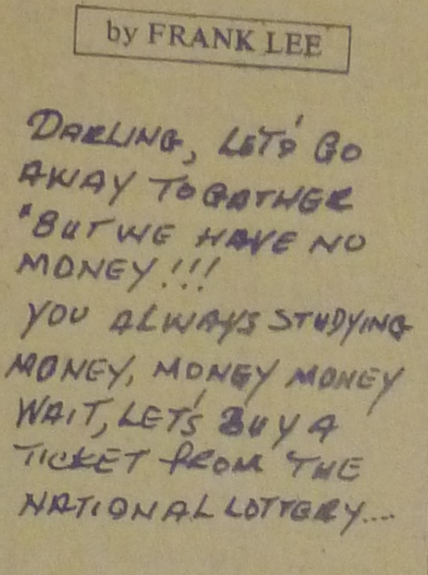
A QUICK GAMBLE

It goes without saying that the success of the Lottery depends heavily on a certain class of people- the Lower Middle Class – who quite rightly believe that since to be well off in this society means graft, bobol, corruption, the selling of gas station sites, the acquisition of big, big farms up Arima way, contact and the erection of a number of flats in the city, that they shall seek the most legitimate and easiest means to raise their standard of living– a quick gamble, the National Lottery. But this is the very people who used to rush off in the good old days with their back-pay and buy a fridge or a new suit of clothes or go to a fete, "drink-up" and so on. And this is the very trait that the Lottery is hoping to bring back and to capitalise on.

LEAVE TRINIDAD

No doubt, this is probably why the old chappie from Diego Martin who won the first prize wishes to go to England on a holiday first. This is also probably why Pascall (the 5th draw winner from Arima) is thinking about going to Expo in Grenada and why his son is encouraging him to buy a car instead. And who knows probably Pascall will go to Grenada after all on a self-driven yacht, (as thelottery ad. suggests) but if he believes that he will get a similar search party as a well-known restauranteur should he 'go astray' he better think twice.

But, again, these winners have not only the advertisement to contend with, but also people in high places. Imagine in this day and age when people as Andy Camacho and others are fighting for a West Indian educational system, the wife of the present Trinidad and Tobago ambassador to Brazil who has access to a country house in England (while people down here have neither house nor country) says that her son will stay in England for his education because "we all know that the British educational system


DARLING, LETS GO AWAY TOGETHER
"BUT WE HAVE NO MONEY!!!
YOU ALWAYS STUDYING MONEY, MONEY MONEY
WAIT, LETS BUY A TICKET FROM THE NATIONAL LOTTERY...

is the best in the world." So one may ask, why should the winner of $50,000.00 not have the best for his child as some ambassadors, ministers and prime-minister's children? Why should he drink rum when they are are drinking "Scotch"? Why should he not throw a "fete", when they do the same to celebrate less? These and other questions are quite in order; but should the Lottery ad. add to this injury?

Cont'd from Page 3

SANS HUMANITE

same anarchic vision of life as the criminals it hunts down. It has done much to erode any respect for law and order which may have once obtained in Jamaica. Houses broken into without warrant, citizens harassed, held without trial... Rastafarians beaten, and shot without detailed enquiry into why...The record is long.

The police, like the youth are being exploited by the system. The entire energies, the masculinity and purpose of the youth of Jamaica, are being deliberately filtered away in a complex warfare, where gang fights gang and police fight both, while the real criminals in high places continue their historic role of keeping black people in slavery. black people in slavery.

The wonder in Jamaica, then, is not that crimes of violence have increased, but that there are not more of them. What has begun to disturb the propertied criminals is not the fact of violence, but the realization that they are losing control of the youth, whoa re now beginning to turn against them. It is clear from the recent pattern of events that some of the crimes of violence have been part of a bitter protest at the entrenched supremacy of the upper classes. Thus voices that were silent when the rights of the poor were being eroded, people who had suggested compulsory work camps and harsher laws when the poor were being bulldozed out of their homes, now wonder perplexedly why there is so little respect among the youth for life and property. And fear, which the poor have lived with day by day for years, now becomes an inalienable part of the experience of the rich.

ANGUILLA
Forgotten Struggle?

The visit of Mr. Ronald Webster, President of Anguilla to W.I. territories forces us to examine popular apathy in the Crisis.

by A CORRESPONDENT

Whatever happened to the Anguillan freedom struggle? This question forces itself upon the mind because of the lack of a genuine and sustained response to this West Indian problem by all section of our society. Why have we not been able to take the Anguillan crisis seriously? Why have not the so-called progressive sections of the population gone ahead with concrete plans to bring support and added confidence to the Anguillan people? The National Joint Action Committee have displayed admirable organizational ability over an issue of racial discrimination in Canada. Would not the Committee's skills be now better turned towards educating and mobilising the Trinidad and Tobago public in support of the people of Anguilla?

The answers to these questions may help us better to understand our inner selves and therefore better prepare us for the kind of fundamental reorganisation of Caribbean Society towards which the Anguillan Revolution points.

RHODESIA

Naturally, as soon as British troops landed in Anguilla everyone rushed to the inevitable comparison with British inaction over Rhodesia. The reference to Rhodesia of course had powerful attractions: it showed up the British as bold-faced racists who were willing to use force to put down black but not white rebellion. Of course there is truth in this point and therefore it needed to be made. Gradually, however, the more one heard mention of Rhodesia the more one saw that Anguilla really was of little importance in the minds of the protesters. It became clear that the Anguillan crisis was significant only in so far as it dramatised British racism in Rhodesia. Many people did not seem to grasp its higher significance: which is that it is an authentic part of a historical process through which Caribbean people have been probing towards a more democratic and meaningful existence- right here in our West Indies! Thus it is very disturbing to contemplate what would have been the popular reaction to the Anguillan crisis had there been no Rhodesian crisis at all.

OUR FAILURE

It may be that the failure, intellectually, to recognise Anguilla as a separate problem in its own right is an (unintended) consequence of the way in which the ideology of black power, has been received and used in the Caribbean. The style, the mood of the ideology can quickly leads to local issues being internationalised in terms of a world-wide black vs white struggle. All well and good. But as soon as this happens the special Caribbean character and meaning of the issue may easily be ignored. The result of this is for example, that Ronald Webster visits Trinidad and is completely ignored whereas Stokely Carmichael would be overwhelmed by thousands.

The tendency to ignore Anguilla is bolstered by the fact that so many of the protesters have found it impossible to conceive of, far less to believe in the idea of an independent state called Anguilla. There was a time when Jamaicans and Trinidadians could not have thought of their own territories as independent states. Now we have simply transformed that judgement on Anguilla with more conviction given the unusually small population and greater economic "backwardness" of that island.

POPULAR APATHY

Another factor which seems to affect the popular apathy to Anguilla is the simple fact that the Anguillan people did not choose to trod the traditional, respectable path to formal independence. In other words Independence for them is not a matter of trips to London, pompous Constitutional jargon, cocktails and self-raising ceremonies. They were not "guided" in Independence. On the contrary, as Anguilla's U.N. envoy Jeremiah Gumbs had remarked, Anguillans have had to act independently for over 3 centuries of British and Ki ttitian neglect and thus there was, in a real sense, no "breaking-away" from St. Kitts, Rather they were merely following through the formal political implications of that independent, self-reliant existence they had known from the start.

TRUE INDEPENDENCE

It is arguable therefore that because they had have to fight on their own every inch of the way to sustain their livelihood, because they have not had to depend on foreign capital and big industry, the Anguillan people have begun with a grasp of the meaning of independence, not equalled anywhere in the Commonwealth Caribbean. It is precisely because the Anguillan revolution, unconventional but for that, authentic, threatens to expose the hollow fraud that is big-island independence that Caribbean governments have not, cannot declare support for Anguilla.

IMPLICATIONS

The implications of the Anguillan Revolution for democratisation on the local government level in the W.I. have already been discussed in those columns. This revolution threatens to reverse the process of over-centralisation of power and administration which independence has brought to the W.I. It threatens to restore power to the people, when it belongs. It is against this threat Mr. Burnham, for example, was speaking when he warned recently of the danger of "unconstitutional" regimes for the stability of the Caribbean. (Imagine Mr. Burnham, that accomplished political gangster, warning us about unconstitutional regimes!)

REAL SUPPORT

It is more than ever necessary that Anguilla's supporters throughout the region set up some form of machinery to provide real support for the Anguillans is their struggle. The present indifference merely plays into Britain's hands. The imperial strategy shared by W. I. leaders, is obviously to attempt to break the will and confidence of Anguillans. It would be a tragedy if the growing radical forces in the Caribbean allow this noble experiment in freedom to be defeated.

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Printed by the Vanguard Publishing Company Ltd., 4a Lower Hillside Street, San Fernando, for the publishers James Millette and Gordon Rohlehr. Enquiries to P.O. Box 1327, Port of Spain.